DR. STORRS DEFINES HIS POSITION.

FRANK CRITICISMS FOLLOWED BY AN AVOWAL OF CONFIDENCE IN THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

From The New-York Independent. Elizabethtown, Essex Co., July 20th, 1888. My Dear Sir: The playful remark to Dr. Cuyler, that in my perplexity about politics it seemed better to "take to the woods," was made when I was rolling toward the Adirondacks, at forty miles an hour, and already rejoicing in the thought of their near quietness and leisure. Of course it took more apparent significance when cargut by his ready and racy pen, pushed into type, and echoed in many newspapers, than it had had when half jestingly spoken, in face face conversation, amid the rush of the train.

denly and completely.

I believe, still, that the tax on whishey hampers its manufacture, discourages and measurably limits its use. It is, at any rate, a kind of National protest against the unchecked consumption of the dangerous article; and for moral reasons, as well as economical. I desire to have it maintained and unsparingly collected. To represent the best sentiment of the Republican party the platform, it seems to me, should, on this question, have faced exactly the other way; while to it should have been added—not a general commonplace sentence, approving temperance and morality, to which everybody outside of a jail or an asylum must say Amen—but a hearty and unequivocal indersement of the efforts made in many States, and made chiefly by Republicans, to limit the sale of intoxicants by imposing high keense-face on those engaged in the business. This is the one ethical question surviving in our politics, and presenting itself in the present "campaign." The answer to it should be not theoretic, in the clouds, but prompt, practical and governing, on the line of salutary social regulation; and it is an occasion of profound regret that the party which faced slavery and fough it to the death, and which rescued the nation from the bottomics bog of an irredeenable currency, should have failed to see and to seize the great opportunity to do here an analogous work. The late Convention appears to me to have been on this subject distinctly untrue to the best and noblest traditions of the party, and to have quite desegrated that force called conscience, which was wont to be its most effective and persistent ally.

THE PARTY OF TEMPERANCE. THE PARTY OF TEMPERANCE.

At the same time, however, I cannot conceal from myself the fact that even on this subject reliance is to be placed on the Republican party, rather than on that which principally opposes it. In any endeavor to assist by law the interest of temperance. This is cer-tainly not a suggestion of prejudice. Many friends assist by law the interest of temperature. This tainly not a suggestion of prejudice. Many friends whom I highly honor are reckoned among Democrats, and their personal sympathies must be unreservedly on the side of good order and the best public welfare. But the history of recent years in our own State seems enough to show that, as a rule, the Republican party favors temperance, and would support it by law wherever practicable, while the chief opposition to it comes from the other side. I can only find indication of the from the other side. I can only find indication of the from the seems to me the very serious and threatening error in the partion of a continue to act with the Republican party, hoping, not without confidence, that it will prove wiser, sounder, more courageous in this matter, than were those who undertook to speak in its name. If this shall be so, it will not be the first time that its diffused moral life has surpassed and overridden the feeble or the artful statements of those who sought to be leaders in it. The purpose and spirit of a great historic party are not determined, however they may be transiently affected, by the occasional platforns set up in its name.

INDUSTRIAL PROTECTION A RIGHT AND DUTY.

INDUSTRIAL PROTECTION A RIGHT AND DUTY. On the question of the tariff my position is not very different from that which I have outlined on this matter of temperance. I am not an expert in discussions of this sort, but for more than forty in discussions of this sort, but for more than forty years, ever since I began to think seriously on the subject, I have not doubted that it is the right and the duty of a nation situated as ours is to encourage and protect its own industries up to the point of making them self-sustaining on a basis of wages higher than those paid in European countries to mechanics and laborors of equal skill. It seems to mechanics and laborors of equal skill. It seems to me not important only, but positively indispensable to national progress on a large scale, that the fabrics of woolen, cotton, linen, of from, steel, glass, wood, tim, clay, which are needed here in common use should be produced on our shores, and not be generally imported from abroad. Manufacturing independence is as important in its place as is political independence, is, in fact, closely associated with that; while it appears to me wholly incorrect to assert that a tariff having this end in view will finally oppressively exaggerate the price of the fabrics here used and produced. On the other hand, the sharp attrition of domestic competitions, with improvements in instruments, and the progress in education of mind and hand, tends naturally to reduce prices to what they would have been, if the foreign manufacturers had not had to reckno with effective competition on this side of the ocean. At the same time the ampler and more constant markets for farm products established near at hand, with the more various forms of industry and enterprise constantly fostered, are for the benefit of the whole community. General presperity is advanced; money circulates more rapidly and widely; public education is set forward; families live more competitorially small, but densely peopled, whose workmen expect only very low wages, and enterprising youth have larger opportunity opened before them. A nation as recent as ours, on an area so vast, seems absolutely to require such a policy of protection to its home industries, for its best development and its most free and harmoniou years, ever since I began to think seriously on the

DEMOCRACY MEANS FREE TRADE.

I have never, therefore, been what is called a "free-trader," and in all probability shall never become one, The policy of protection, which our fathers initiated almost a hundred years ago, commends itself to me as essentially wise; and I cannot vote for any party,

and a hundred years age, commends their to me allow will give free shalldions, for which he will be a simulated years age, commending heart of the period of

COMING OUT OF THE WOODS. stiff fetter on invention as well as trade, unfriendly to normal clasticity of enterprise.

REPUBLICAN READJUSTMENT OF THE TARIFF. I have always hitherto understood this to be the conviction of the Republican party. It has certainly been expressed a good many times in the platforms and the action of that party; and unless this is now and the action of that party, and unless this is now and hereafter to be its policy, I see not how it can fairly claim to be friendly, not only to specific domestic manufactures, but to general industrial development in the country, and to that magnificent interest of international commerce which has to do with the welfare of the world. But if a tariff is ever to need readjustment, it seems to me that ours now does. It was adopted primarily as a war measure, more than a score of years ago. Under the policy which had preceded it, which has imposed far lower taxes on imports, the part of the Nation which was thiefly benefited has grown rich and powerful, ready to confront and strong to subdue a tremendous rebellion. The war tariff was, no doubt, expedient in its time; but I see not why we should go on with it indefinitely, any more than why a soldier of the war should still carry his mushet to the workshop or field, or any officer of artillery insist on tugging a part of his battery to lecture, church or social party. Our time, of secure peace and of re-established National unity, seems precisely the time for taking up the matter afresh, and adjusting the tariff to our new and happier conditions.

If, therefore, the Convention at Chicago had pronounced with emphasis in favor of a careful revision of the one now established. I should have gone with it in equal step, and with glad accord. But when it simply accepts in bulk the existing tariff, and looks to making some of its provisions still more exacting, and to take off the futernal tax on whiskey in a possible contingency in order to do thus, I pause, not convinced of either the wisdom or the justice of the plan.

At the same time, however, in view of the majestic and hereafter to be its policy, I see not how it can

passed into type, and echeed in many newspapers, than it had had when half jestingly spoken, in face to face conversation, and the rush of the train. But even for an idle word one must be ready to give account; and this one represented a read it from the season of the

PLANS OF ACTORS AND MANAGERS.

A. M. Palmer and Theodore Moss met yesterday morning, when the final arrangements for Mr. Palmer purchase of the lease of Wallack's were concluded Everything has been settled," said Mr. Palmer, " and the theatre is now mine from October 3 beyond the possibility of a doubt. Papers have been signed which bind the matter, and nothing remains to be done except to sign copies of the agreement as soon as they can be made." Mr. Moss still declined to say anything for publication.

Fay Templeton is again to play under E. E. Rice's management during his present summer season in the

Patti Rosa, who is going to try a year of starring in Great Britain, will sail for England in the City of Rome on August 8. She will be under the business management of her husband, W. Friend.

Fannie Bloomfield, the planist, and her husband sailed for Europe yesterday on the Trave. She expects to appear in concerts in some of the principal cities, arrangements for her appearance having been made by L. M. Ruben.

The receipts of the first Francisco were \$9,275 75. formances only, and is said to be the largest amount ever taken in one week at the Baldwin Theatre.

J. K. Emmet and his wife were passengers for England yesterday on the Britannic. They expect to be away about two months.

The "Crystal Slipper," which is now running with great success in Chicago, will be presented at the Star Theatre for four weeks, beginning in the latter part

of November. During the last six years seven been presented at the Casino which have run over 100 nights, and one, "Erminie," ran over 700.

Nadly will reach its one hundredth night on Satur day, August 25, for the proper celebration of which Rudolph Aronson is already preparing one of the hand-

somest souvenirs ever presented at the Casino. Dion Boncicault held another examination Tuesday of applicants for admission to the training company of he Madison Square Theatre. About eight men and fifty women were seen by him in Mr. Palmer's large office, but no trial was made of the applicants' abilities. A few questions were asked, and those who from their answers or appearance pleased Mr. Boucleault were told to study certain parts. Rehearsals began yesterday and will be continued to-day and to-more Scenes from a number of plays have been selected and the parts understudied five or six deep.

People who have put off seeing the "Wild West" should bear in mind that the performances will end with next week.

" Prince Methusalem"continues to please at Wallack's. both with the music and comedy, the latter element having been considerably " worked up." De Wolf Hopper is untiring in his efforts and is ably seconded by Jefferson De Angelis and the four braves, who are amusing in their buriesque march and funny drill.

" Nero" continues to draw large crowds of sight-seers Beginning with this evening, Mr. Kiraify place the grand ballet later in the performance. He does this because hundreds of people are late in getting to St. George, thereby missing one of the most gorgeous and attractive features of the spectacle. It is estimated that upward of a quarter of a million people have already seen "Nero," and the prospects are that over one million persons will have witnessed it before the summer is over.

Imre Kiralfy has arranged for the appearance of Chevaller Blondin at Ontario Beach, near Rochester, N. Y., beginning Saturday. The famous tight rope walker will give five exhibitions, for which he will be paid \$1.000 each.

TIONS POPULAR

WHEAT STATISTICS.

TION.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF SUPPLY AND CONSUMP-Tothe Edu or of The Tribune. Sir: The official reports now supply approximate data upon which the consumption of wheat for the next crop year can be estimated. As another Burcau report will soon appear, probably modifying to some extent the estimates of yield. it will be of some service to review the situation, and to determine as far as possible what supply of old wheat remains on hand, and what suantity will be required for home consumption during the coming The official statement of exports and imports for eleven months shows that the net experts, flour included, were equivalent to 113,265,916 bushels

wheat, and the preliminar statement for June shows exports amounting to 6,242,558 bushels. Thus it appears that the net exports for the entire crop year quantity from the supply previously estimated, after allowance for home consumption and seed, it appears that about 51,880,000 bushels of wheat, our included, must have been carried over from last year in excess of the minimum quantity. Corroborative evidence that this estimate cannot be materially in error is supplied by the statement showing 23,623,980 bushels of wheat in visible sup-June 30, 300,000 barrels of flour in transit, and 6,470,000 bushels of wheat in California, be sides 73,000 barrels of flour. These statements account for 31,767,080 bushels of wheat, and no rea-

sonable allowance for the quantity remaining in farmers' hands, in country stores and elevators, in Washington and Oregon, and for the stock of flour throughout the country not reported in transit on June 30, can make the aggregate supply in the country less than the quantity above stated. Respecting the requirements for the coming year, it appears, first, that the immigration during the twelve months ended on June 30 was 539,818, so that

twelve months erailed on June 30 was 530,818, so that the mean population for the crop year, according to previous estimates, was about 62,570,000, and the population on July 1, 1885, was about 63,357,000. Assuming that the immigration for the coming year will be of equal magnitude and the ordinary increase in population unchecked, the supply required for food and manufacture at four and a half bushels for each inhabitant will be about 280,500,000 bushels. Adding to this the requirement for seeding an acreage equal to that recently harvested, 36,300,000 acres according to official report, the aggregate supply required for home consumption appears to be 340,000,000 bushels. The latest Eurean estimate of yield this year appears to indicate about 434,000,000 bushels. If the report soon to appear does not modify this estimate, the new supply with the stock carried over will leave about 146,000,000 bushels for export, after supplying all requirements for food, manufacture and seed. As the quantity actually exported during the last year has been only 119,500,000 bushels, it is reasonable to anticipate that the supply will prove anaple for all requirements, though the latest foreign accounts indicate that the demants from this commy may be somewhat larger than for the past twelve months.

New York, July 28, 1888.

A CLERGYMAN'S REASONS FOR HIS VOTE. To the Editor of The fribune

petent guide to bring him out of the wilderness. myself or the good Doctor? His vote will count ut one. Neither he nor I should have any more intuence upon others than any one beside who behaves as well as we do. Though I have had affection for my To the Editor of The Tribune. good brother, I have not always had the highest re-

Ever since I have been intensely interested on the occurrence of Presidential elections, and never have felt was my privilege to vote for General Harrison, and, please God, I will vote for his grandson and Morton, too. I gladly voted for old Tippecanoe, Taylor, Henry Clay, Fremont, Lincoln, Garfield, Grant and Blaine.

New York No. J., July 16, 1888. please God, I will vote for its granded to too. I gladly voted for old Tippecanoe, Taylor, Henry Clay, Fremont, Lincoln, Garfield, Grant and Blaine, and if permitted to vote in November, I expect to take as much pleasure in voting for Harrison and Morton as for the others. It is urged that our tariff needs amending. If this be granted, who shall have the work to accomplish? in whose hands will you

Prevalence of this sentiment.

A club is being formed here of the old men who

A club is being formed here of the old men who voted for Tippecance and Tyler too in 1840, and their descendants. It embraces more Democrats than Republicans. The President is Editor Brown, a most energetic Republican, who desceves great credit for his novel enterprise. Jurge Lockhart, who has always lived here, told me to-day that the crowd that came to the Convention was larger than had ever assembled in West County before the war or since. It speaks well for West Virginia. The Convention was simply a rouser—the opening gun of a campaign in West Virginia which will result in placing it in the Republican column for 1858, and all time.

Elizabeth, W. Va., July 9, 1888.

That PROBLEM IN INTEREST.

The Action of The 17thune.

The Millers were wear or use an article of English goods."

"Good, good," said "Richelleu." "I have been ground and anneal and adverting for thirty years. Come down and have something."

"Good, good," said "Richelleu." "I have been ground and have something."

"Good, good," said "Richelleu." "I have been ground and have something."

"They went down to the House bar. "What will ye have, John!"

"Well. I'll take a bottle of Bass's ale."

"What, dright Bass's ale after that speech?"

"What, dright Bass's ale."

"What, dri

To the Editor of The Iribune.

Sir: Let us see whether the country can't ge ahead of the city for once. In your arithmetic problem, printed on July 26, the \$200 represents the first instaiment of the principal plus 6 per cent of the second instalment. Therefore, the remainder-\$000corresents the second instalment minus 6 per cent of In other words \$300 is 94 per cent of this second instalment, which is required to be obtained. Dividing £300 by 94-100 we obtain the answer, viz: \$319 14 42-47. Yours, DUTCHESS COUNTY. Medalia, N. Y., July 28, 1888.

(This is a sound and simple solution. The prob-

liquors. A new and enlarged navy, efficient coast defences, improved harbors and channels, numberless schools and other educational institutions, pensions for disabled and destitute soldiers—these will replace "free whiskey," I shall vote as I pray—that God may grant to my country good government by good men. I shall vote for Harrison and Morton.

New-York, July 23, 1888.

J. R. A.

THE REPUBLICAN OUTLOOK IN VIRGINIA. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I wish to speak of the situation here in Virginia. Can we carry this State for the Republican ticket? I think we can, and I believe we shall. But how can it be done with two sets of Republican electors in the field? To suppose that we shall continue to neither sense nor patriotism among Republicans here. lectual capability-and I concede him both-General Mahone is not a good leader. A natural pugilist, delighting in controversy, and in what he calls the "crushing process," he is unsuited to lead in time of peace. Men are drawn to him by virtue of his intellectual strength, but repelled by the arbitrariness of his plans and the dogmatism of his manner. I have had no quarrel with General Mahone. On the contrary, personally I would do almost anything for him; but I, with thousands of others, can no longer follow him as a political leader; and, if he were as ise as he is smart, he would see that the party, under is leadership, has been and will continue to be a

after.

But if he will take down the electors condemned it Chicago, the party can and will units on the others and elect them. I can conceive of no sacrifice on his part in agreeing to this; and I believe he will bare to it. As to the rest, it will matter little what tourse is pursued. It left to themselves, without estiraint or dictation of any sort, the people will once together and east a solid vote for the party andidates. I feel confident that this is their present humor and wee to him, politically, who shall try of defeat their purposes.

G. K. GILMER. Richmond, Va. July 18, 1888. Richmond, Va., July 18, 1888.

A BURDENSOME TAX ON THE FARMER.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The internal revenue system deprives tillers of the soil of the privilege of selling any product of their lands to whomsoever they can for as much as they can. They cannot do this now in the case of tobacco. The producers of that commodity are compelled to sell it to a certain class of purchasers and the penalty that the law imposes. In my personal politicians. the penalty that the law imposes. In my personal intercourse with the farmers I find that when I impress them with that idea it silences them every time. There are thousands of small producers in our country who have been swearing at the law ever since it was enacted because they can't sell a pound of their small crop to their neighbor without violating the law. And a great number of Democrats are among them. If you look up the history of it closely you will discover that the Democrats propose to have a general internal revenue tax. They don't say so holdly, but that it their meaning. Such a tax is detestable in the eyes of farmers.

Mattoon, Ill., July 12, 1888. W. D. MATLOCK,

A GOOD REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN BADGE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

arrives in New-York City every Republican will display a campaign button, and especially such a one as Sir: I see my old and long-time friend. Dr. Cuy-ler, is congratulating himself that a very eminent. The Republicans have adopted the American flag as a brother elergyman, not of his denomination, is going party emblem, and the best campaign button, in my to put for the woods" politically. I think the Doc-estimation, is the American Flag Button. This n-that the wester is a "Comrade in Arms." The other I styles of Republican buttons resemble the Cleveland perent ginde to bring him due.

am a minister and a strict remperance man, but what campaign buttons so closely in some respects the amount to the regard to the first sometimes difficult to tell the difference between them. Brooklyn, July 25 1888.

TWO SORTS OF GENEROSITY CONTRASTED.

Sir: The Irishmen of New-York will have a hindly spect for some of his opinions, and I am not going into the woods after the other minister nor into the wilderness with Dr. Cuyler, should I live so long as with the kindness of Allen G. Thurman, who, while he did not contribute to starving Ireland, provided | seven assistants. was at the time John Quiney Adams was elected. Inxuries for the rebel prisoners at Columbus, Ohio, during the war, and would have given them the necessaries and comforts of life if they had needed the necessity of advice as to whom to vote for. It them. The "Old Roman" laughingly explains his

PRIVATE CHARACTER IN PUBLIC LIFE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: You say in the first sentence of an editorial of to-day "With the President's private life the public has nothing to do." Are these grounds well taken?

Ought not the public to know and to be deeply in-

outed he, "will ever wear or use an article of glish goods."

From The Detroit Tribune.

The Michigan Democratic Convention must pile it on about as follows:

1. We denounce the Republican party for being been to resist the extension of slavery. We were in favor of

such extension.

2. We denounce the Republican party for resisting section, the extent of coercien. We were opposed to 3. We denounce the Republican party for issuing the

3. We denounce the Republican party for Issuing the war and also to the greenback.
4. We denounce the Kepablican party for demanding a vigorous prosecution of the war and the restoration of the Union. We declared in 1864 that the war was a failure and demanded a cessation of hostilities.
5. We denounce the Republican party for making the stave a freeman and the freeman a voter. We didn't favor survivers of the sort.

lem could also have been solved by geometrical progression. Correct solutions have also been received from B. L., F. K. and a few others.)

THE LATEST CAMPAIGN BUGABOO.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sie: The Democrats of North Carolina have found

Sie: The Democrats of North Carolina have found

Sie: The Democrats of North Carolina have found

Lave a freeman and the freeman a voice.

6. We denounce the Republican party for securing additional measurements to the National Constitution; for its reconstruction legislation; for its homestead and pension laws; for its resumption of specie payments; for recentive forms of the National debt, and for all legislation which it has encated in spite of our resistance. We have never fallered

TRIBUNE FRESH-AIR FUND. THREE HUNDRED CHILDREN AT PLAY.

IN COUNTRY HOMES AMONG THE HILLS OF SOUTHERN NEW-YORK STATE AND NORTH-

ERN PENNSYLVANIA. Troy, Penn., Aug. 1. (Special.)-The Pennsylvania Railroad waiting-room at Jersey-City was on Monday night again filled with beneficiaries of THE TRIBUNE Fresh-Air Fund, to the number of about three hundred. In addition to the little ones, there were a half-dozen toil-worn mothers have two sets of electors is to suppose that there is with sickly infants, to whom the outing will be the one bright spot in their lives. The party, though an unusually large one, was well-behaved. The multitude of boys and girls showed by their bright, smiling countenances that their hearts were glad. One little girl said:

"I couldn't sleep at all for two days, just

thinking about it."

It was found that the number of cars was too small, and upon application to Rollin H. Wilbur, assistant superintendent of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, who accompanied the party as far as Bethlehem, another car was provided and after that all went merrily. In this party were children from all parts of New-York city. One of the boys was injured in the March blizzard and has since been in the hospital, where he won the hearts of his nurses and physicians by his patience. There were two interesting little ones from a family of seven. The father has had, in the past, steady employment, but his foot was crushed, and he is disabled, and now the mother supports all of them by taking in washing.

There is a story told of a party which had been received at White Haven, a station on the Lehigh Valley, the week before. Just before they arrived at their destination the caretaker taught them to say in unison, T-r-i-b-u-n-e, 'rah, 'rah, 'rah;" While alighting from the train they gave the first part as instructed, but changed the second to Blaine, Blaine, Blaine," This unexpected salute created a great deal of amusement among the asto put it up in a certain way or else be subjected to | tonished hosts, who were not leolding for youthful

reached, and here 120 children with caretakers went over the Southern Central Railroad to towns northeast of Sayre. Eight were taken to Berkshire, in the northeastern part of Tioga County; two to Harford, in the southwestern part of Cortland County; thirty-two to Dryden, in the eastern part of Tompkins County; five to Peruville, and sixty-three to Groton, in the northern part of Tompkins County; five to Scipio, on the northwestern shore of Lake Ownsco, and six to Cato, in Cayuga County. The rest of the party went on to Elmira, arriving about 6 o'cleck. Charles Suyder, J. M. Schoemaker, A. J. Dobbins, Charles Geer, John Riley, Charles Terry, Jacob Kolb, Frank Oliver, T. J. McMahon, all hatel proprietors, and the firm of Wagner & Woolf very generously pro-vided breakfast for the New-Torkers at the station. "to put for the woods" politically. I think the Doctor, so far as the Presidential question is concerned, shows more plainly than any other. It can be dispurposes putting into the "Prohibition woods." This is to urge upon him the importance of securing a comto Grove Park, where they rolled in the grass, made use of the swings, and generally enjoyed themselves to their hearts' content.

made use of the swings, and generally enjoyed themselves to their hearts content.

At 9 o'clock the party started down the Northern Central Railroad for Troy and other towns in Pennsylvania. Forty-eight were taken to Rathand, over the Exic road; five to Canton, six to Job's Corner, twenty-six to Sylvania, twenty-one to Austinville, fourteen to Columbia Cross Roads and seventy-three to Troy. These towns are in Bradford and Tioga counties. The Rev. E. B. Gearhart, manages of the allotment for the Iroy people, said that his only regret was that they had not sent a larger order. The excursion was mannessed by Wilmot Thompson, of Orange, N. J., and seven assistants.

LITTLE TRAVELLESS AT WORCESTER.

Woicester, Mass., August 1.—The eighty-four Hitte boys and girls on the way to Colchrook, N. H., and West Stewardstown, N. H., arrived here early this morning. By invitation of "The Woicester Gazette" they took breakfast in a large empty room at Marshal's restaurant, near the station. After breakfast, they were driven about town in the open horse cays, through the courtery of town in the open horse cays, through the courtery of town in the open horse cays, through the courtery of town in the open horse cays, through the courtery of town in the open horse cays, through the courtery of town in the open horse cays, through the courtery of town in the open horse cays, through the courtery of the May 13, at his late readence. 205

CAMERON—On Tuesday, 13, at his late readence, 205

St. James place, Broday, 13, at his late readence, 205

CAMERON—On Tuesday, 13, at his late readence, 205

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CAMERON—On Tuesday, 14, at his late readence, 205

CAMERON—On Tuesday, 13, at his late

town in the open horse cars, through the courtesy of

the work to accomplish! In whose hands will you place the reproducting! Shall the free traders have like has nothing to do? Are these grounds well taken place the responsibility! Shall the free traders have like has nothing to do? Are these grounds well taken place the responsibility! Shall the free traders have like has nothing to do? Are these grounds well taken place the responsibility! Shall the free traders have like the responsibility! Shall the free traders have like the problem of the pro

SOME FLAWS IN THE MILLS BILL.

manufactured or raised where the particular Congressman lived whose vote was secured.

3. It attacks those industries that are comparatively unerganized, like the weed-growing industry, and dares hat face the organized industries of iron or angar.

4. It proposes to remove the duty on weed and thus separatize, if not ultimately rain, the sheep industry of America. Under pratection the weed practice has been increased from 60,000,000 pounds to 325,000,000 pounds per year.

THE BUSINESS MAN'S LUNCHEON.

From The Lincoln (Neb.) Journal.

Perhaps the doctor is right who says that a great portion of the sickness in this country is caused by the unpleasant habit of eating too rapidly. It is interesting to watch the average citizen when he goes tolo a restaurant for his dinner. He docan't seem to regard the meal with any degree of fondness, but note as though the enting of it is one of those disagreeable duties which confront a man as every step on the highway of life. He attacks the meat savagely, and you can hear his haife and fork cattling a furious away. He shovels the feed into his mouth as a hired man shovels corn into a shelling machine, and scallows it without theurist in consumed, with a frantic orderwar whom the meal is consumed, with a frantic orderwar to make it as indicestible as possible, and when the last sad rives are over he rushes to the cusher's desk and settles with an expression of relief manting his radiant convenance like a rainbow after a ctorm. The storm physician says that people should can very slowly, and while away the time between bites by pleasant conversation about the weather, the crops, or any other cheerful subject. In this way the days of the yours of their pligrimage may be many.

SOUTH CALIFORNIA FOR PROTECTION.

From The Redlands (Cal.) Given upts.

Last Monday the last of the nominations for President and Vice President were made. The state is now made up and the fight berfus. On the one hand we have forever Cleveland, of Washington, D. U.—for he has our loos; from and, on the other nant, we have General Benefits and an the soldier boys—Harrisen, of Indiana, ably seconded by Levi P. Morton, of Now-Yorn. The slate is made. The lawne is Presection vs.—well, if it is not Free Trade it is so near it that all the prominent English papers are jubilant over the prospect of Cloveland's re-election.

While "The Citrograph" is not a political paper in any sense, and proposes to dabble in politics as little as its sense of the needs of the California farmers and fruit growers will permit, yet we cannot help a natural thrill of pride in that the Republican platform so unequivocally declares for pretection to American labor. In this we stand shoulder to shoulder with Samuel J. Randall, the apostle and exponent of Democracy for so many yesre, as well as every American who repoleos when the red British flag is beneath the glorious stars and stripes. We may be wrong, but we are now, as we have ever been, above all else, thoroughly American.

Therefore, what we have to say on politics during this campaign will be from the broad platform of protection to the American laborer rather than from the narrow standpoint of the hidebound politician. With this short political dissertation we dismiss the subject for this time.

WALL STREET INTERESTED IN A LAWSUIT

GOSSIP ABOUT MR. BREESE AND HIS COMPLAINT AGAINST MR. VANDERBILT. Great Interest was felt in Wall Street about the suit begun in the Supreme Court by William L. Breese against William K. Vanderbilt, for the recovery of famages for breach of contract in transactions in

Lake Shore stock in 1884. The amount involved is something over \$1,000,000, and there is no doubt that the suit will be prosecuted unless the claim is paid.
William L. Breese, the plaintiff, is a well-known member of the Stock Exchange, who is inclined generally to settle his disputes with his fists. He has been suspended for engaging in a fight on the floor. He is physically a powerful man, with a hasty temper. It has been notorious that he was badly hurs in the famous "pegging" process in Lake Shore, when Willfam H. Vanderbilt was turning his stock into money. The defendant in the present suit probably suffered a much greater loss, but his father was well able to restore the damage out of his own gains. It was said at the time that Mr. Vanderbilt extorted a promise from his son never again to indulge in stock

speculation. An old operator in Wall Street remarked when he heard of the suit: "I don't blame Breese very

much, but I would have suggested that the suit should have been against William H. Vanderbilt." That Mr. Breese has smarted from his losses has been proved by two encounters with H. B. Hollins, the favorite broker of W. K. Vanderblit, since 1884. first one took place at the South Side Club on New Year's Day, 1886, and the last one about three months ago on a Long Island ferryboat. In private conversa-tion Mr. Breese has not hesitated in the last four years to call Mr. Hollins a "thirf and a liar," and he has threatened several times to bring suit against him. In regard to the present action, Mr. Breeze declined yes-At 5 o'clock Sayre, near the State line, was terday to make any statement for publication. Freling H. Smith, his lawyer, expressed regret that the matter had been made public, and refused to specify the grounds of the complaint. He admitted that the suit was for breach of contract, and that with interest the damages exceeded \$1,000,000. He said that there could be no doubt about the contract, and that there could be settled only by the navment of the damages. The attorneys for Mr. Vanderbill acknowledged that suit had been brought, but would say nothing more about it.

The Best High-Class Cigarottes. Kinney Broa. Special Payours.

A cluarette as an interinde to the serious habit, a gracefu no equal

MARRIED.

BUCHAN-PALMER-At St. James's Episcopal Church, Ridgefield, N. J., on Tuestar, July St. of the Rev. C. K. Penny, Kathryn McNell Palmer to Themas Rich Buchan,

Notices of marriages must be indorsed with fall name CALIFORNIA STATE OF THE STATE O

MEYER-July 31, at his late restiones. 617 5th ava., this etv. Christopher Meyer, aged 60 years, 9 months and 16 Superintendent Seeley, and given a favorable glimpse at Worcester. Later, a luncheon was furnished by a thoughtful citizen and the children started on the favorable glimpse favorable glimpse at househful citizen and the children started on the favorable glimpse city. Christopher Meyer, aged 69 years, 9 menths and 16 clays.

> Borna private, as a probability of the foliate residence, 130 St. James place, Brooklyn. Nellie Haviland, wife of Andrew B. Pandeck, in her 28th year. Pandeck structure of Prilay, August 3, at 10:30 a. m. PETERSON—July 30, Dorothy Angele, youngest child of Robert J, and Jossie Peterson. Funeral services were held at parents' residence, 557 Mottave. Tunaday evening, July 31, at 8 o'clock.

> PHELPS-At Saratora Springs, on Wednesday, August 1 after a brief filness, Isaac N. Phens, of New-York. Funeral from his late regulators, 701 grounds to Fineral from his late residence, 72 Friday afternoon at 4:30. Interment private, at Green wood. PRYER-On Thesday, July 31st, 1888, Ann Pryer, daughter of the late Captain Thomas Pryer.
>
> Pineral at the radiance of her brother, James Pryer, Na. 210 West 127th-st, on Prilay, 3d inst. at 2 o'clock.

ROWLAND-July 31, Charles Elekemeyer Rowland, in-fant son of Charles II, and Eva E. Rowland, of Youkers, N. Y. age I year and 17 days. SMITH-At Highland Falls, N. Y., on Wednesdar, latinst, Margaret H.; wife of Charles P. Smith Finneral from her late residence on Friday, 3d inst., at 2 o'clock p. m. octock p. m. SMITH-At Litchfield, Conn., Tuesday, July 31, James N. Smith of Bracklyn, N. Y.

Smith, or Brooklyn, N. Y.
Funeral services at his late residence, Litchfield, at 4 p. m.,
Thursday, August 2d. Interment at Woodlawa Cometery
Friday, at 11 a. m. THEMAN-At his late residence, 153d at., near Morris-ave, New York Civ. Wednesday, August 1st, 1888, John C. Towan, in the 60th year of his age.
Funeral services Thursday evening at haif past 8 o'clock.
Interment in Cypress Hills Cemetery. VAIL-July 31, 1809, John M., second son of Charles A. and Connelia A. Vall. aged 24 feet. Funeral Thursday. August 2, 1838, at 2:30 p. m., from the Builford Avenue Raptist Church, Beuford-Aven, near Myr-tic ave., Bookign.

Special Notices.

Francis Judicat

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occur at any time.

Letters for foreign countries need not be specially addressed for dispatch by any particular steamer, except when it is desired to send duplicates of hundring and commercial documents, letters not specially attreased being sent by the fastest vessels available.

Foreign mails for the week coming August 4 will close trompely in all cases) at this office as follows:

Serie by the rasess to the week ending August 4 will close promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

THURSDAY—At 11 a. m. for Jarmaica, per steam-ship Atmost at 11 a. m. for Venezuela and Curaboa, per steamantp Valencia (otters for U. s. of Coombis via Curaboa, must be directed "per Valencia"); at 1; m. for Rermaida, per steamship Triniand; as 1; m. for Newson, N. P., and contribute "per Valencia"); at 1; m. for Rermaida, per steamship Triniand; as 1; m. for Newson V. P., and contribute to the per steamship the following the followin

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Peking from anis for China and Japan, per teamship City of Peking from Sun Francisco), close here August's, at side 0. m. Mails for the Hawatian islands, per steamship Australia from sun Francisco), close here August 'e at 7 p. m. Mails for Australa, Now Jesiand, Hawatian, Fill and Samosa Islands, her steamship Atanesia (tron Sun Francisco), close here Arg. 'lp, at 4.00 m. (or on artival at New York of steamship Aurana, with lightly mails for August 1900 and Mails for the Soundy Islands, per sing Taluta (from San Francisco), close here August '2), 41 7 p. m. Mails for the Soundy Islands, per sing Taluta (from San Francisco), close here August '2), 42 7 p. m. Mails for Cam Sp rad to Taluta, Fill, and themse by staumer, via Key West, Fla, close at this office laid at 230 a. m.

"The schedule of closing of Trans. Pacific mails is arranged on the presumation of their unicorrupted overland tracel to San Francisco. Made from the Estimation, on the San Francisco unit of day of saling of steamers are disputable thence the same day.

Post Office, New-York, July 27, 1888.